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Chapter 1 : à¤¬à¤¾à¤•à¥€ - Wiktionary

The development and use of a system for recording and analyzing the financial transactions and financial status of a business or other organization.

Cost accounting can be most beneficial as a tool for management in budgeting and in setting up cost control programs, which can improve net margins for the company in the future. One key difference between cost accounting and financial accounting is that while in financial accounting the cost is classified depending on the type of transaction, cost accounting classifies costs according to information needs of the management. During the early 19th century when David Ricardo and T. By the beginning of the 20th century , cost accounting had become a widely covered topic in the literature of business management. Types of Cost Accounting Standard Cost Accounting This type of cost accounting uses ratios to compare efficient uses of labor and materials to produce goods or services under standard conditions. Assessing these differences is called a variance analysis. Traditional cost accounting essentially allocates cost based on one measure, labor or machine hours. Some of the issues associated with cost accounting are that this type of accounting emphasizes labor efficiency despite the fact that it makes up a comparatively small amount of the costs for modern companies. Activity Based Costing The Charter Institute of Management Accountants defines activity-based accounting as, "an approach to the costing and monitoring of activities which involves tracing resource consumption and costing final outputs, resources assigned to activities, and activities to cost objects based on consumption estimates. The latter utilize cost drivers to attach activity costs to outputs. The way these costs are assigned to cost objects are first decided in an activity analysis, where appropriate output measures are cost drivers. Accountants using activity-based costing will pass out a survey to employees who will then account for the amount of time they spend on different tasks. This gives management a better idea of where their time and money is being spent. Most accounting practices for manufacturing work off the assumption that whatever is being produced is done in a large scale. That specific relationship is called the contribution margin. The contribution margin is calculated by dividing revenue minus variable cost by revenue. This type of analysis can be used by management to gain insight into potential profits as impacted by changing costs, what types of sales prices to establish, and types of marketing campaigns. These are usually things like the payment on a building or a piece of equipment that is depreciating at a fixed monthly rate. An example could be a coffee roaster, which after receiving a large order of beans from a far-away locale, has to pay a higher rate for both shipping, packaging, and processing. Operating costs are costs associated with the day-to-day operations of a business. These costs can be either fixed or variable depending. Direct costs are the costs related to producing a product. If a coffee roaster spends 5 hours roasting coffee, the direct costs of the finished product include the labor hours of the roaster and the cost of the coffee green.

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The company that is acquired is the target company. The value of goodwill typically arises in an acquisition when an acquirer purchases a target company. Goodwill is also recorded when the purchase price of the target company is higher than the debt that is assumed. An impairment of an asset occurs when the market value of the asset drops below historical cost. This can occur as the result of an adverse event such as declining cash flows, increased competitive environment or economic depression, among many others. Companies assess whether an impairment is needed by performing an impairment test on the intangible asset. The two commonly used methods for testing impairments are the income approach and the market approach. Using the income approach , estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value. With the market approach, the assets and liabilities of similar companies operating in the same industry are analyzed. The impairment expense is calculated as the difference between the current market value and the purchase price of the intangible asset. The impairment results in a decrease in the goodwill account on the balance sheet. The expense is also recognized as a loss on the income statement, which directly reduces net income for the year. To minimize the cost and complexity associated with impairment testing, private companies can choose, instead, to amortize goodwill over a year period. Since , however, U. How to Calculate Goodwill The process for calculating goodwill is fairly straightforward in principle, but in practice it can be quite complex. To determine goodwill, take the purchase price of a company and subtract the fair market value of identifiable assets and liabilities. The determination of goodwill could be expressed as the following formula: For example, a company like Coca-Cola, which has been around for decades, makes a wildly popular product based on a secret formula and is generally perceived positively by the public, would have a lot of goodwill. A competitor, say a small, regional soda company that has only been in business for five years, has a small customer base, specializes in unusual soda flavors and recently faced a scandal over a contaminated batch of soda, would have far less goodwill, or even negative goodwill. Negative goodwill occurs when an acquirer purchases a company for less than its fair market value. This usually occurs when the target company cannot or will not negotiate a fair price for its acquisition. Because the components that make up goodwill have subjective values, there is a substantial risk that a company could overvalue goodwill in an acquisition. This overvaluation would be bad news for shareholders of the acquiring company, since they would likely see their share values drop when the company later has to write down or impair goodwill. There is also the risk that a previously successful company could face insolvency. When this happens, investors deduct goodwill from their determinations of residual equity. The reason for this is that, at the point of insolvency, the goodwill the company previously enjoyed has no resale value. Controversies Up to this time, there are competing approaches among accountants as to how to calculate goodwill. One reason for this is that goodwill represents a sort of workaround for accountants. This tends to be necessary because acquisitions typically factor in estimates of future cash flows and other considerations which are not known at the time of the acquisition. While this in and of itself is perhaps not a significant issue, it becomes one when accountants look for ways of comparing reported assets or net incomes between different companies when some of those businesses have not purchased other companies and others have. This is the result of changes in perspective and opinion among members of the Accounting Standards Boards.

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